## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE BEFORE THE TRADEMARK TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD

I hereby certify that this NOTICE OF DISPOSITION OF CIVIL ACTION is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First-Class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Trademarks, P.O. Box 1451, Alexandria, Virginia, 223, 3-1451 on May 72, 2005.

Laura Murphy

TTAB

In re Serial No. 75-938,128

AMAZON.COM, INC. 1200 12<sup>th</sup> Avenue South, Suite 1200 Seattle, Washington 98144,

Opposer,

v.

VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN 4226 Scandia Way Los Angeles, California 90065,

Applicant.

.\_\_\_\_

05-17-2005

U.S. Patent & TMOfc/TM Mail Rcpt Dt. #11

Opposition No. 91,122,000

Commissioner for Trademarks P.O. Box 1451 Alexandria, VA 22313-1451

## NOTICE OF DISPOSITION OF CIVIL ACTION

Pursuant to the Order of the Trademark Trial and Appeal Board dated April 12, 2005, Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon.com") hereby informs the Board of the disposition of the now-concluded civil litigation between the parties in the above-captioned matter.

On March 2, 2001, Opposer Amazon.com filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Central District of California entitled *Amazon.com*, *Inc. v. Von Eric Lerner Kalaydjian d/b/a Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products*, Case No. CV 01-02041 R (AIJx) (the "Action"). The complaint in the Action alleged claims for trademark infringement, unfair

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competition, trademark dilution and violation of the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection

Act and the California Business and Professions Code. A true and correct copy of the complaint

is attached hereto as Exhibit A. On March 28, 2001, the Applicant, Von Eric Learner

Kalaydjian, filed an answer to the complaint, a true and correct copy of which is attached hereto

as Exhibit B.

In January 2002, the parties entered into a confidential Settlement Agreement disposing

of the Action. The Settlement Agreement did not resolve the dispute that is the subject matter of

Opposition No. 91,122,000.

On April 19, 2002, the District Court for the Central District of California entered an

order dismissing the Action. A true and correct copy of the order is attached hereto as Exhibit C.

Respectfully Submitted,

DATED: March 12, 2005

John C. Rawls

Sarah Silbert

FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P.

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Los Angeles, California 90017

Telephone:

(213) 892-9237

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(213) 680-4518

25534321.1

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I, Laura Murphy, hereby certify that I have mailed a true and correct copy of the foregoing NOTICE OF DISPOSITION OF CIVIL ACTION, with sufficient postage affixed, on this 12th day of March, 2005, to the Respondent herein at the address 4226 Scandia Way Los Angeles, California 90065-4329.

Laura Murphy Laura Murphy

**EXHIBIT A** 

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CLEAK U.S. DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF. BY

John C. Rawls, State Bar No. 106567 Sarah Silbert, State Bar No. 198594 JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE 555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4600 Los Angeles, California 90013-1025 Telephone: 213-489-3939 Facsimile: 213-243-2539

David A. Zapolsky, WSBA #22451

AMAZON.COM, INC.

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1200 12th Avenue South, Suite 1200

Seattle, Washington 98144 Telephone: 206-266-1000 Facsimile: 206-266-7010

Attorneys for Plaintiff AMAZON.COM, INC.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware corporation,

Plaintiff,

٧.

VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN PRODUCTS,

Defendant.

NO.

n1-02041 R (AIDX)

COMPLAINT FOR TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT; UNFAIR COMPETITION; TRADEMARK DILUTION; VIOLATION OF ANTICYBERSOLIATTING CONSUME

ANTICYBERSQUATTING CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

1. Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon.com") is the one of the best known Internet-based business in the world. Its distinctive AMAZON.COM® trademark instantly identifies to millions of consumers its highly successful goods and services. Defendant Von Eric Lerner Kalaydjian d/b/a Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products ("Kalaydjian") has sought

COMPLAINT - 1

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reputation by operating the AmazonTan.com Web site from the address <amazontan.com>.

Defendant seeks to connect the Amazon Tan name and mark in the minds of consumers with plaintiff's popular <amazon.com> Web site by incorporating the "amazon" and ".com" elements of the famous AMAZON.COM® trademark into the AmazonTan.com Web site's domain name and brand name, and by incorporating the "amazon" element of the AMAZON.COM® mark into the Amazon Tan business name and other similar trade names, including "Cosmeticsamazon" and "Amazon Exotic Royal Tanning Blend Oil." Thus, defendant seeks simultaneously to trade off of the goodwill the Amazon.com name has come to enjoy among consumers, and to reduce the value of that goodwill by improperly associating Amazon.com's name with goods and services from unrelated sources. As a result of defendant's actions, Amazon.com's hard-won reputation for premium quality is being diluted, the value of its trademarks is being diminished, and consumers are being misled and confused. This action seeks damages for the harm defendant has caused to date and injunctive relief to prevent any further injury to Amazon.com.

improperly to profit from Amazon.com's substantial investment in its trademark and

#### I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to: (i) 15 U.S.C. § 1121 and 28 U.S.C. §§ 1121, 1331 and 1338(b), as an action for violation of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1051, et seq.; the Federal Trademark Dilution Act, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125(c) and 1127; and the Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(d); (ii) 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a), as an action between citizens of different states in which the amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs; and (iii) 28 § U.S.C. 1367(a), pursuant to the principles of supplemental jurisdiction.
- 3. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b) in that, among other things, the defendant resides in this district.

4. Amazon.com is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business in Seattle, Washington.

- 5. Upon information and belief, plaintiff alleges that defendant Von Eric Lerner Kalaydjian is an individual and a resident and citizen of the State of California doing business as Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products in Los Angeles County, California. Plaintiff is further informed and believes that Kalaydjian owns and operates the Internet Web site located at the Internet address <a href="http://www.amazontan.com">http://www.amazontan.com</a>.
- 6. Plaintiff is informed and believes that Kalaydjian has intentionally registered the Internet domain name <amazontan.com>, and that Kalaydjian operates the AmazonTan.com Web site from that address, in order to associate the AmazonTan.com Web site and the products offered thereon in the minds of consumers, including individuals residing in the Central District of California, with plaintiff's name and mark "Amazon.com."

#### III. FACTS GIVING RISE TO THIS ACTION

## A. The Internet, Domain Names and Web Sites

- 7. The Internet is a worldwide network of computers through which businesses and individuals exchange information freely and, among other things, promote its products and services. Millions of computers are linked to the Internet. Access to the Internet generally is obtained over regular telephone lines, and the information on the Internet can flow across political and geographical boundaries. Any site on the Internet is accessible to users in the United States as well as others in the world with access to the Internet.
- 8. The Internet uses a common addressing scheme to find computers attached to the Internet. Every computer connected to the Internet has a unique identifying number.

  These numbers, which are known as Internet Protocol ("IP") numbers, are necessary for

computers to communicate with each other over the Internet. An example of an IP number might be: 98.37.241.30.

- 9. Because IP numbers can be cumbersome and difficult for Internet users to remember or use, the IP number system has been overlaid with a more user-friendly system of "domain names." A domain name is an alpha-numeric designation (e.g., <go2net.com>) correlated to an IP number (e.g., 206.253.194.65), and serves as a unique "address" on the Internet.
- Domain names are comprised of at least two parts, which are called "domain levels." Each domain level is separated by a period, which is referred to as a "dot." "Top level" domains on the Internet are referred to by its Internet "zone" designations, such as ".com," ".net," ".org," and ".gov." A substantial number of commercial entities use ".com" and ".net" designations for its sites on the Internet.
- 11. "Second-level" domains, which are commonly referred to as "domain names," are those characters immediately to the left of the top level domain, such as "example" in the domain name <example.com>. Domain names frequently consist of the name of the individual or company that owns or maintains the computer, e.g., <a href="mailto:amazon.com">emailto:amazon.com</a> or <microsoft.com>.
- 12. A number of private companies act as registrars of Internet domain names.

  Once a registrar has issued a registration for a domain name, that exact domain name cannot be registered to any other company or individual.
- 13. The Internet allows many forms of communication. On the World Wide Web (the "Web"), which essentially is the graphical user interface of the Internet, information can be presented on "pages" of graphics and text (referred to as a "webpage" or, if composed of several webpages, a "Web site"). The Web is used for both commercial and non-commercial communication. Commercial enterprises may use Web sites to display information about its

goods or services. It is impossible for two distinct Web sites to have identical domain name addresses. For example, only one Web site can exist at the domain name address "acme.com."

14. A computer user who wishes to access information on a particular Web site on the Internet must use that site's domain name to connect his or her computer with the desired Web site. When the computer user correctly types in the desired domain name, he or she is connected to the Web site associated with that domain name. Web sites commonly include a "homepage" that welcomes the visitor with text, graphics and sometimes sound. The homepage often has imbedded in its text or graphics "links" to other webpages containing advertisements or offering goods or services for sale. When the user clicks on one of these links, he or she is taken to another webpage (and thus to a new domain name address) corresponding to the link.

## B. Amazon.com, Its Business and the Amazon.com Mark

- 15. Amazon.com is the best known Internet-based company in America today. Since 1995, Amazon.com has operated an Internet Web site located at the Internet address <www.amazon.com> (the "Amazon.com Web site"). The Amazon.com Web site allows computer users throughout the United States and the world to access information regarding Amazon.com and the products and services it offers, and to purchase a variety of products, ranging from books to toys, to home electronics, on-line.
- 16. In only five years, Amazon.com has grown from a two-person operation to the world's largest on-line bookstore, offering more than 4.4 million titles. Amazon.com has expanded its operations to include a broad range of products, including videos, home electronics, tools, software, toys and games. Amazon.com's revenues in fiscal 1999 exceeded \$1.6 billion an increase of more than 162% over the previous year and more than 100 times greater than those achieved in fiscal 1996. Amazon.com's achievements have

- 17. The key to Amazon.com's phenomenal success is the company's ability to meet and exceed its customers' expectations of excellent service, fast delivery, fair pricing, and complete security for Internet transactions. Amazon.com has a reputation for excellence and is widely recognized for its superior service.
- 18. From its inception, Amazon.com has used the name and mark

  AMAZON.COM® and logos incorporating that term (collectively, "Amazon.com Marks") to
  identify its goods and services. The Amazon.com Marks have been registered with the

  United States Patent and Trademark Office as trade or service marks (including as U.S.

  Registration Nos. 2,078,496, 2,167,345 and 2,078,494). Amazon.com has invested
  substantially in advertising and promoting the Amazon.com Marks throughout the United

  States and the world. As a result, the Amazon.com Marks have become widely known and
  respected, and Amazon.com has developed an enormous amount of goodwill in them.
- 19. The positive correlation among Amazon.com, its products and the Amazon.com Marks is derived in part from the substantial time, effort and financial resources Amazon.com devotes to the operation of its Internet Web site. Consumers find the Amazon.com Web site to be of high quality, in part from thorough training provided to its employees, and in part from Amazon.com's substantial promotion of its products, services and marks.

## C. Defendant's Willful Efforts to Misappropriate the Goodwill in the Amazon.com Marks

20. Amazon.com is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that defendant engaged in a scheme to register a domain name and operate a Web site that

incorporate the "amazon" and ".com" elements of Amazon.com's famous AMAZON.COM® trademark and corresponding domain name, with the intent to create the impression among consumers that defendant's business and products are affiliated with Amazon.com. Specifically, plaintiff is informed and believes that defendant Kalaydjian has registered the Internet domain name <amazontan.com> and is using that domain name as the addresses of the AmazonTan.com Web site, which offers products competitive with those found on the Amazon.com Web site.

## D. The Confusion and Injury Caused by Defendant's Activities

- As a result of the acts described above, defendant is misleading Internet users who visit the AmazonTan.com site. Such users are likely to believe, among other things, that the AmazonTan.com Web site is endorsed, sponsored or operated by, or is affiliated with, Amazon.com.
- 22. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Kalaydjian registered the <amazontan.com> domain name, and is operating the AmazonTan.com Web site, in order to trade off of and benefit from the high levels of goodwill generated by the AMAZON.COM® trademark. Defendant's business does not have a brand identity of its own that could possibly attract such high levels of customer goodwill and name association. Thus, rather than develop goodwill in independently created trademarks, defendant simply misappropriated Amazon.com's hard-won reputation for quality and its popularity as an Internet destination.
- 23. Amazon.com is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant is receiving financial gain by reason of the unauthorized use of the <amazontan.com> domain name, and the similar trade names "Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products" "AmazonTan.com," "Amazon Tan," "Cosmeticsamazon" and "Amazon Exotic Royal Tanning Blend Oil" (collectively the "Amazon Tan names"). Moreover, defendant can at any

time – absent an injunction – further profit from its infringing activities by using the Amazon Tan names in other ways, such as linking to third-party Web sites, allowing advertising on the Amazon Tan.com Web site in exchange for commissions, "selling" the name, or pointing Internet users who seek to reach the Amazon Tan.com Web site to third-party Web sites in exchange it for "click-through" revenues from such sites.

## Amazon.com's Efforts to Stop Defendant's Infringement of Its Rights

- 24. When Amazon.com was made aware of defendant's illegal use of the Amazon Tan names, it sought to contact defendant and demanded termination of its operation of the AmazonTan.com Web site. Despite such demand, defendant has refused to discontinue its wrongful actions.
- 25. Defendant's illegal activity continues unabated. Amazon.com has been left with no choice but to institute the instant action seeking judicial protection of its rights.

## IV. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF Trademark Infringement, 15 U.S.C. § 1114(1)

- 26. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 25 hereof.
- 27. The United States Patent and Trademark Office has granted a federal trademark registration for each of the Amazon.com marks identified in this complaint. A list of such registrations, as well as true and correct copies of the same, are attached hereto as Exhibit "1."
- Amazon.com owns the exclusive trademark rights and privileges in and to the Amazon.com marks. Amazon.com uses the Amazon.com marks as a designation of source and quality for its goods and services. Amazon.com uses the registration symbol "8" on its goods and in advertising associated with the Amazon.com marks.

- 29. Defendant's registration and use in interstate commerce of the Amazon Tan names is likely to confuse, deceive and/or cause mistake among consumers and therefore infringe plaintiff's rights in the Amazon.com Marks, in violation of 15 U.S.C. Section 1114(1). Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Kalaydjian has registered the <a href="mailto:amazontan.com">amazontan.com</a> domain name and has used the Amazon Tan names with full knowledge of plaintiff's rights in the AMAZON.COM® mark.
- 30. Amazon.com has no adequate remedy at law for defendant's infringement of the Amazon.com Marks, in that: (i) the Amazon.com Marks are unique and valuable property, injury to which cannot adequately be compensated by monetary damages; (ii) the damages to Amazon.com resulting from the infringement are not precisely and fully ascertainable; (iii) the infringement injures and threatens to continue to injure Amazon.com's reputation and goodwill; and (iv) the damage resulting to Amazon.com from defendant's wrongful conduct, and the conduct itself, are continuing, and Amazon.com would be required to bring a multiplicity of suits to achieve full redress for the injuries caused thereby.
- 31. Unless restrained, the foregoing wrongful acts of defendant will continue to cause irreparable injury to Amazon.com, both during the pendency of this action and thereafter. Therefore, this Court should enter orders preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendant and his agents, employees and others acting in concert with them, from directly or indirectly: (i) stating or implying that Amazon.com is in any way affiliated with defendant or his Web site, or approves of or endorses defendant or his products, services or commercial activities; (ii) using the Amazon.com Marks, or any other names, logo or marks that are confusingly similar to the Amazon.com Marks, including without limitation the <a href="mailto:amazontan.com">amazontan.com</a> domain name and the other Amazon Tan Names, or any other confusingly similar names; (iii) using any word, term, name or device or any combination thereof that is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to the affiliation, connection or association

with Amazon.com of defendant, defendant's goods, services or commercial activities, or the goods, services or commercial activities of any third party; (iv) using any word, term, name, device or any combination thereof that is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to the origin, sponsorship or approval by Amazon.com of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities, or of the goods, services or commercial activities of any third party; and (v) requiring defendant to take all steps necessary to direct the appropriate domain name registrar to transfer to Amazon.com the <amazontan.com> domain name and any other domain names that this Court determines infringe plaintiff's rights.

32. Amazon.com is further entitled to recover damages sustained in consequence of defendant's wrongful conduct, in an amount to be determined; to recover defendant's profits; and to recover its attorneys' fees and other costs herein. Based upon the circumstances of the case, including the willful, deliberate and intentional nature of defendant's conduct, as well as the extent of the unlawful conduct, Amazon.com is further entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 1117, to recover triple the amount found as actual damages.

# V. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a)

- 33. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 32 hereof.
- 34. The acts of defendant alleged herein are in interstate commerce and are likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Amazon.com or its commercial activities of the goods, services or commercial activities of defendant, or as to the sponsorship or approval by Amazon.com of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities. Defendant's actions further

misrepresent the nature, characteristics or qualities of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities.

- 35. Amazon.com has no adequate remedy at law for the foregoing wrongful conduct of defendant, in that: (i) defendant's actions damage and threaten to continue to damage Amazon.com's unique and valuable property, injury to which cannot adequately be compensated by monetary damages; (ii) the damages to Amazon.com from defendant's wrongful actions are not precisely and fully ascertainable; (iii) the wrongful acts of defendant injure and threaten to continue to injure Amazon.com's reputation and goodwill; and (iv) the damages resulting to Amazon.com from defendant's wrongful conduct, and the conduct itself, are continuing, and Amazon.com would be required to bring a multiplicity of suits to achieve full compensation for the injuries caused thereby.
- 36. Unless restrained, the foregoing wrongful acts of defendant will continue to cause irreparable injury to Amazon.com, both during the pendency of this action and thereafter. Therefore, this Court should enter orders preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendant and his agents, employees and others acting in concert with them from directly or indirectly: (i) stating or implying that Amazon.com is in any way affiliated with defendant or his Web site, or approves or endorses defendant or his products, services or commercial activities; (ii) using the Amazon.com Marks, or any other names, logo or marks that are confusingly similar to the Amazon.com Marks, including without limitation the <a href="mailto:<a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazontan.com"><a href="mailto:amazon.com"><a href="mailto:amazon.com"><a href="mailto:amazon.com</a> domain name and the other Amazon Tan Names, or any other confusingly similar names; (iii) using any word, term, name or device or any combination thereof that is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to the affiliation, connection or association with Amazon.com of defendant, defendant's goods, services or commercial activities, or the goods, services or commercial activities of any third party; (iv) using any word, term, name, device or any combination thereof that is likely to cause confusion, mistake or deception as to

the origin, sponsorship or approval by Amazon.com of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities, or of the goods, services or commercial activities of any third party; and (v) requiring defendant to take all steps necessary to direct the appropriate domain name registrar to transfer to Amazon.com the <amazontan.com> domain name and any other domain names that the Court determines infringe plaintiff's rights.

37. Amazon.com is further entitled to recover damages sustained in consequence of defendant's wrongful conduct, in an amount to be determined; to recover defendant's profits; and to recover its attorneys' fees and other costs herein. Based upon the circumstances of the case, including the willful, deliberate and intentional nature of defendant's conduct, including the extent of the unlawful conduct, Amazon.com is further entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 1117, to recover triple the amount found as actual damages.

#### VI. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## For Trademark Dilution, 15 U.S.C. §§ 1125(c) and 1127

- 38. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 37 hereof.
- 39. By virtue of Amazon.com's prominent, long and continuous use of the AMAZON.COM® trademark in interstate commerce, it has become and continues to be "famous" within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(c).
- 40. Defendant has made and continue to make use in interstate commerce of the AMAZON.COM® trademark in a manner that causes dilution of the distinctive quality of such mark, and lessens the capacity of such mark to identify and distinguish Amazon.com's goods and services.
- 41. Amazon.com is entitled to an order from this Court temporarily restraining and preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendant and his agent and employees, and

others acting in concert with them, from directly or indirectly making any further commercial use of the Amazon.com Marks or any other names, marks or logos that are substantially similar thereto (including the <amazontan.com> domain name and the other Amazon Tan Names, and requiring defendant to take all steps necessary to direct the appropriate domain name registrar to transfer to Amazon.com the <amazontan.com> domain name and any other domain names that the Court determines dilute the AMAZON.COM® trademark.

42. Because defendant has willfully intended to cause dilution of the AMAZON.COM® trademark, Amazon.com is entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Sections 1117 and 1125(c)(2), to recover all damages sustained as a result of defendant's unlawful conduct, including: (i) defendant's profits; (ii) Amazon.com's damages; (iii) Amazon.com's costs of suit; and (iv) Amazon.com's reasonable attorneys' fees.

#### VII. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

#### **Trademark Dilution**

## California Business and Professions Code § 14330, et seq.

- 43. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 42, inclusive.
- 44. The acts and conduct of defendant as alleged above constitute trademark dilution under California Business and Professions Code Section 14330 et seq.
- 45. Defendant's acts and conduct as alleged above have caused and will continue to cause Amazon.com to suffer irreparable injury.

#### VIII. FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## Trademark Infringement and Unfair Competition

### California Business and Professions Code § 17200, et seq.

46. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by this reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 45, inclusive.

47. The acts and conduct of defendant, as alleged above, constitute trademark infringement and unfair competition under California Business and Professions Code §§ 17200, et seq., by reason of which Amazon.com has suffered, and will continue to suffer, irreparable injury.

#### IX. SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## Trademark Infringement and Unfair Competition Under Common Law

- 48. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 47, inclusive.
- 49. Defendant's activities, as alleged above, constitute unfair methods of competition, common law trademark infringement, misappropriation of Amazon.com's goodwill in California and other states where defendant's goods and services are being offered and/or advertised, including this district, and are a violation of the common law of California.
- 50. As a result of defendant's deceptive acts and practices, and the resulting consumer confusion, Amazon.com has suffered and will continue to suffer irreparable injury to its business reputation and goodwill.

#### X. SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125

- 56. Amazon.com specifically realleges and incorporates herein by reference each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 55 hereof.
- 57. By virtue of Amazon.com's prominent, long and continuous use of the AMAZON.COM® trademark in interstate commerce, it has become and continues to be "famous" within the meaning of 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(c).
- 58. Plaintiff is informed and believes and thereupon alleges that defendant Kalaydjian registered, with a bad faith intent to profit from the Amazon.com trademark, the

domain name <amazontan.com>, and that Kalaydjian uses, with a bad faith intent to profit from the Amazon.com trademark, the domain name <amazontan.com>, as the address of the Amazon.Tan.com Web site.

- 59. Defendant's choice of <amazontan.com> as a domain name was not based in any way on defendant's legal name or any name that otherwise is commonly used to identify defendant.
- 60. Defendant's domain name <amazontan.com> is confusingly similar to the trademark of Amazon.com.
- 61. Defendant never made prior use of the <amazontan.com> domain name in connection with a bona fide offering of any goods or services.
- 62. Defendant has made and continue to make use in commerce of the AMAZON.COM® trademark in a manner that causes dilution of the distinctive quality of such marks, and lessens the capacity of such marks to identify and distinguish Amazon.com's goods and services.
- 63. The acts of defendant alleged herein are likely to cause confusion, or to cause mistake, or to deceive as to the affiliation, connection, or association with Amazon.com or its Web sites of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities. Defendant's actions further misrepresent the nature, characteristics or qualities of defendant's goods, services or commercial activities.
- 64. Amazon.com has no adequate remedy at law for the foregoing wrongful conduct of defendant, in that: (i) defendant's actions damage and threaten to continue to damage Amazon.com's unique and valuable property, injury to which cannot adequately be compensated by monetary damages; (ii) the damages to Amazon.com from defendant's wrongful actions are not precisely and fully ascertainable; (iii) the wrongful acts of defendant injure and threaten to continue to injure Amazon.com's reputation and goodwill; and (iv) the

damages resulting to Amazon.com from defendant's wrongful conduct, and the conduct itself, are continuing, and Amazon.com would be required to bring a multiplicity of suits to achieve full compensation for the injuries caused thereby.

65. Unless restrained, the foregoing wrongful acts of defendant will continue to

- 65. Unless restrained, the foregoing wrongful acts of defendant will continue to cause irreparable injury to Amazon.com, both during the pendency of this action and thereafter. Therefore, this Court should enter orders preliminarily and permanently enjoining defendant and his agents, employees and others acting in concert with them from directly or indirectly: (i) using or trafficking in the <amazontan.com> domain name; (ii) registering, using or trafficking in Internet domain names that are dilutive of or confusingly similar to any of the Amazon.com Marks; and (iii) requiring defendant to forfeit and to transfer to Amazon.com the <amazontan.com> domain name and any and all other domain names that the Court determines to be confusingly similar to or to dilute any of the Amazon.com Marks.
- 66. Amazon.com is further entitled to recover damages sustained in consequence of defendant's wrongful conduct, in an amount to be determined; to recover defendant's profits; and to recover its attorneys' fees and other costs herein. Based upon the circumstances of the case, including the willful, deliberate and intentional nature of defendant's conduct, including the extent of the unlawful conduct, Amazon.com is further entitled, pursuant to 15 U.S.C. Section 1117(c), to recover statutory damages of \$100,000 per domain name.

#### XI. PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Amazon.com prays for judgment as follows:

- 1. On each and every Claim for Relief alleged herein, for damages according to proof;
- 2. On each and every Claim for Relief alleged herein, for preliminary and permanent injunctive relief as hereinabove described;

- 3. On the First, Second, Third and Seventh Claims for Relief alleged herein, for attorneys' fees and enhanced or statutory damages as provided by law;
  - 4. For its costs of suit herein, including its reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- 5. For such other, further or different relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

DATED this /sf day of March, 2001.

### **JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE**

Ву

John C. Rawls (SBN 106567) Sarah Silbert (SBN 198594)

and

Of Counsel:
David Zapolsky, WSBA # 22451
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1200 12th Avenue South, Suite 1200
Seattle, Washington 98144
(206) 266-1000

Attorneys for Plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc.

#### JURY DEMAND

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 38(b), plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc. hereby demands trial by jury of all issues so triable that are raised herein or which hereinafter may be raised in this action.

DATED this 15th day of March, 2001.

JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE

Ву

John C./Rawls (SBN 106567) Sarah Silbert (SBN 198594)

and

Of Counsel:

David Zapolsky, WSBA # 22451

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Attorneys for Plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc.

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Int. Cl.: 42

Prior U.S. Cls.: 100 and 101

Reg. No. 2,078,494

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered July 15, 1997

## SERVICE MARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER

## **AMAZON.COM BOOKS**

AMAZON.COM, INC. (WASHINGTON CORPORATION)
P.O. BOX 80387
SEATTLE, WA 981080387

FOR: COMPUTERIZED ON LINE ORDERING SERVICE FEATURING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS, IN CLASS 42 (U.S. CLS. 100 AND 101).

FIRST USE 4-15-1995; IN COMMERCE 4-15-1995.

NO CLAIM IS MADE TO THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO USE "BOOKS", APART FROM THE MARK AS SHOWN.

SER. NO. 75-008,352, FILED 10-23-1995.

ARI LEIFMAN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Int. Cl.: 42

Prior U.S. Cls.: 100 and 101

Reg. No. 2,078,496

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Registered July 15, 1997

## SERVICE MARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER

## AMAZON.COM

AMAZON.COM, INC. (WASHINGTON CORPORATION)
P.O. BOX 80387
SEATTLE, WA 981080387

FOR: COMPUTERIZED ON LINE ORDER-ING SERVICE FEATURING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS, IN CLASS 42 (U.S. CLS. 100 AND 101).

FIRST USE 4-15-1995; IN COMMERCE 4-15-1995.

SER. NO. 75-008,413, FILED 10-23-1995.

ARI LEIFMAN, EXAMINING ATTORNEY

Int. Cl.: 35

Prior U.S. Cls.: 100, 101 and 102

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Corrected

Reg. No. 2,167,345 Registered June 23, 1998 OG Date Aug. 17, 1999

SERVICE MARK PRINCIPAL REGISTER

## AMAZON.COM

AMAZON.COM, INC. (DELAWARE CORPORATION)
P. O. BOX 80387
SEATTLE, WA 981080387

OWNER OF U.S. REG. NOS. 2,078,494 AND 2,078,496.

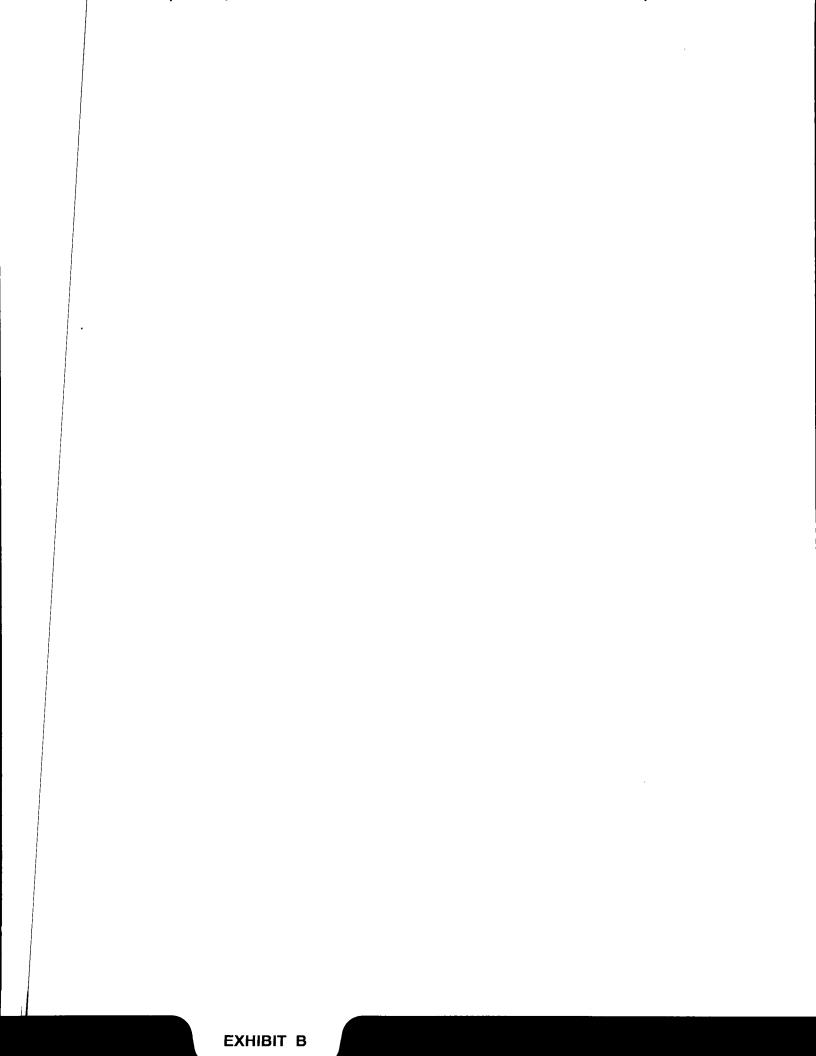
FOR: COMPUTERIZED ON LINE SEARCH AND ORDERING SERVICE FEATURING THE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS.

MUSIC, MOTION PICTURES, MULTIMEDIA PRODUCTS AND COMPUTER SOFTWARE IN THE FORM OF PRINT. ED BOOKS, AUDIOCASSETTES, VID. EOCASSETTES, COMPACT DISKS, FLOPPY DISKS, CD ROMS, AND DIRECT DIGITAL TRANSMISSION, IN CLASS 35 (U.S. CLS. 100, 101 AND 102). FIRST USE 4-15-1995; IN COMMERCE 4-15-1995.

SER. NO. 75-277,670, FILED 4-18-1997.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of The Patent and Trademark Office to be affixed on Aug. 17, 1999.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS



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Michael R. Diliberto (SB#139029) KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP 2049 Century Park East, Suite 1080 Los Angeles, California 90067-3112 Telephone: (310) 557-1511 Facsimile: (310) 557-1540

Attorneys for Defendant VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN PRODUCTS

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware ) Case No.: No. CV 01-02041 R corporation, ) (AIJx)

Plaintiff, ) VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, ) d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN 
V. ) PRODUCTS' ANSWER TO COMPLAINT; ) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN ) DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL 
PRODUCTS, ) 
Defendant. )

Defendant Von Eric Lerner Kalaydjian, dba Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products ("Kalaydjian") answers the complaint by plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc. ("Plaintiff") as follows:

1. Answering paragraph 1 of the complaint, Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations concerning Plaintiff's alleged trademark and on that ground denies such allegations in

paragraph 1 of the complaint, and otherwise denies all the other allegations in paragraph 1 of the complaint.

## I. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 2. Answering paragraph 2 of the complaint, Kalaydjian admits that plaintiff alleges that this Court has jurisdiction under 15 U.S.C. Section 1121 and 28 U.S.C. Sections 1121, 1331 and 1338(b), 15 U.S.C. Sections 1051, et seq., 15 U.S.C. Sections 1125(c) and 1127, 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(d), 28 U.S.C. Section 1332(a) and 28 U.S.C. Section 1367(a), but otherwise denies all the other allegations of paragraph 2 of the complaint.
- 3. Answering paragraph 3 of the complaint, Kalaydjian admits that plaintiff alleges that venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. Section 1391(b).

### II. THE PARTIES

- 4. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations of paragraph 4 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 4 of the complaint.
- 5. Answering paragraph 5 of the complaint, Kalaydjian admits that he is a resident and citizen of the State of California doing business as Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products in Los Angeles County, California and that Kalaydjian owns a Web site on the Internet, but otherwise denies all the other allegations of paragraph 5 of the complaint.
- 6. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 6 of the complaint.

### III. FACTS GIVING RISE TO THIS ACTION

## A. The Internet, Domain Names and Web sites

- 7. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 7 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 7 of the complaint.
- 8. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 8 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 8 of the complaint.
- 9. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 9 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 9 of the complaint.
- 10. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 10 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 10 of the complaint.
- 11. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 11 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 11 of the complaint.
- 12. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 12 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 12 of the complaint.
- 13. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph

13 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every.

allegation in paragraph 13 of the complaint.

14. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 14 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 14 of the complaint.

### B. Amazon.com, Its Business and The Amazon.com Mark

- 15. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 15 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 15 of the complaint.
- 16. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 16 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 16 of the complaint.
- 17. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 17 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 17 of the complaint.
- 18. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 18 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 18 of the complaint.
- 19. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 19 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 19 of the complaint.

## C. Defendant's Willful Efforts to Misappropriate the Goodwill in the Amazon.com Marks

- 20. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 20 of the complaint.
- D. The Confusion and Injury Caused by Defendant's Activities
- 21. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 21 of the complaint.
- 22. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 22 of the complaint.
- 23. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 23 of the complaint.

# Amazon.com's Efforts to Stop Defendants' Infringement of its Rights

- 24. Answering paragraph 24 of the complaint, Kalaydjian admits that the parties sought to contact each other, but otherwise denies all the other allegations in paragraph 24 of the complaint.
- 25. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 25 of the complaint.

#### IV. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

#### (Trademark Infringement, 15 U.S.C. Section 1114(1))

- 26. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-25, inclusive of the complaint.
- 27. Answering paragraph 27 of the complaint, Kalaydjian admits that Exhibit 1 speaks for itself. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the other allegations in paragraph 27 of the complaint

and on that ground denies each and every other allegation in paragraph 27 of the complaint.

- 28. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 28 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 28 of the complaint.
- 29. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 29 of the complaint.
- 30. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 30 of the complaint.
- 31. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 31 of the complaint.
- 32. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 32 of the complaint.

## V. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

## (Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.SC. Section 1125(a))

- 33. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-32, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 34. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 34 of the complaint.
- 35. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 35 of the complaint.
- 36. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 36 of the complaint.
- 37. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 37 of the complaint.

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#### VI. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(For Trademark Dilution, 15 U.S.C. Section 1125(c) and 1127)

- 38. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-37, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 39. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 39 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 39 of the complaint.
- 40. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 40 of the complaint.
- 41. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 41 of the complaint.
- 42. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 42 of the complaint.

## VII. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

#### (Trademark Dilution

(California Business and Professions Code Section 14330, et seq.)

- 43. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-42, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 44. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 44 of the complaint.
- 45. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 45 of the complaint.

#### VIII. FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Trademark Infringement and Unfair Competition

(California Business and Professions Code Section 17200, et seq.)

- . 46. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-45, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 47. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 47 of the complaint.

### IX. SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Trademark Infringement and Unfair Competition Under Common law)

- 48. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-47, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 49. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 49 of the complaint.
- 50. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 50 of the complaint.

#### X. SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

(Anticybersquatting Consumer Protection Act, 15 U.S.C. Section 1125)

- 56. Kalaydjian incorporates by reference his answers to paragraphs 1-50, inclusive, of the complaint.
- 57. Kalaydjian lacks knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to the truth of the allegations in paragraph 57 of the complaint and on that ground denies each and every allegation in paragraph 57 of the complaint.
- 58. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 58 of the complaint.

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- 59. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 59 of the complaint.
- 60. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 60 of the complaint.
- 61. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 61 of the complaint.
- 62. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 62 of the complaint.
- 63. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 63 of the complaint.
- 64. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 64 of the complaint.
- 65. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 65 of the complaint.
- 66. Kalaydjian denies the allegations of paragraph 66 of the complaint.

#### First Affirmative Defense:

67. Plaintiff's complaint and each and every allegation contained therein fails to state a claim upon which any relief may be granted against Kalaydjian.

### Second Affirmative Defense:

68. Plaintiff's complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred by the doctrine of unclean hands.

#### Third Affirmative Defense:

69. Plaintiff's complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred by the doctrine of estoppel.

70. Plaintiff, by its acts or omissions, has waived some or all of the purported claims for relief set forth in Plaintiff's complaint.

## Fifth Affirmative Defense:

71. Plaintiff, by its acts or omissions, is precluded by consent from asserting some or all of the purported claims for relief set forth in Plaintiff's complaint.

### Sixth Affirmative Defense:

72. Plaintiff, by its acts or omissions is precluded by acquiescence from asserting some or all of the purported claims for relief set forth in Plaintiff's complaint.

## Seventh Affirmative Defense:

73. Plaintiff's complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred by the doctrine of laches.

## Eighth Affirmative Defense:

74. Plaintiff would be unjustly enriched if it recovered any damages alleged to have been suffered, as Plaintiff can show no loss.

## Ninth Affirmative Defense:

75. Kalaydjian's actions were at all times taken in the good faith exercise of Kalaydjian's reasonable business judgment and were taken for valid business purposes. In addition, Kalaydjian's actions with respect to the events alleged in Plaintiff's complaint were made in good faith.

76. Kalaydjian is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Plaintiff failed to take any reasonable steps to mitigate its purported damages.

### Eleventh Affirmative Defense:

77. The conduct of Kalaydjian was justified or privileged under the circumstances.

### Twelfth Affirmative Defense:

78. The complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein fails to state sufficient facts to support the recovery of attorneys' fees, costs, or enhanced, punitive, or statutory damages.

### Thirteenth Affirmative Defense:

79. The complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein fails to state sufficient facts to establish that this is an exceptional case under 15 U.S.C. §1117.

#### Fourteenth Affirmative Defense:

80. Without admitting that Plaintiff owns or has ever owned any valid or enforceable alleged trademark, Plaintiff and/or its predecessors-in-interest failed to comply with the statutory formalities of the Patent and Trademark laws of the United States, and, as a result, Plaintiff's alleged trademark was injected into the public domain.

#### Fifteenth Affirmative Defense:

81. Without admitting that Plaintiff owns or has ever owned any valid or enforceable alleged trademark, and without admitting that Kalaydjian has used the alleged trademark or any

portion thereof, any and all of the alleged uses of Plaintiff's alleged trademark were de minimis and therefore non-actionable.

### Sixteenth Affirmative Defense:

82. Without admitting that Plaintiff owns or has ever owned any valid or enforceable trademark, Kalaydjian's trademarks and names which Kalaydjian is informed and believes that Plaintiff contends are similar to Plaintiff's alleged trademark were independently created.

## Seventeenth Affirmative Defense:

83. Plaintiff's purported trademark is not inherently distinctive.

## Eighteenth Affirmative Defense:

84. Plaintiff's purported trademark lacks secondary meaning and/or acquired distinctiveness.

## Nineteenth Affirmative Defense:

85. The complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred by the applicable statutes of limitation.

## Twentieth Affirmative Defense:

86. Without admitting that Plaintiff owned or has ever owned any valid or enforceable trademark, Kalaydjian is informed and believes and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff is not the owner of the purported trademark. Plaintiff's purported trademark, individually and in combination, was used by third parties prior to the usage by Plaintiff.

## Twenty-First Affirmative Defense:

87. The appearance, sound, sight, meaning and connotation of Kalaydjian's trademarks and names are significantly different

and/or distinguishable from Plaintiff's alleged trademark in the marketplace, thereby eliminating any likelihood of confusion which could arise as a result of any alleged similarities between Kalaydjian's trademarks and names and Plaintiff's alleged trademark.

### Twenty-Second Affirmative Defense:

88. The complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred by the doctrine of fair use.

## Twenty-Third Affirmative Defense:

89. The complaint and each and every claim for relief contained therein is barred because there is no likelihood of confusion between Kalaydjian's trademarks and names and plaintiff's alleged trademark.

## Twenty-Fourth Affirmative Defense

90. Kalaydjian's use of his trademarks and names for his goods and services was prior to Plaintiff's alleged use of its alleged trademark for any same or similar goods or services.

## Twenty-Fifth Affirmative Defense

91. The goods and services sold under Kalaydjian's trademarks and names, and the consumers to whom such goods and services are offered, are different from the goods and services offered by the Plaintiff under Plaintiff's alleged mark and the consumers to whom Plaintiff offers its goods and services. In addition, Kalaydjian does not even compete with the Plaintiff in the marketplace.

## Twenty-Sixth Affirmative Defense

92. Without admitting that Plaintiff owned or has ever owned any valid or enforceable trademark, Kalaydjian is informed

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and believes and on that basis alleges that Plaintiff's alleged trademark rights are unenforceable for lack of quality control.

### Twenty-Seventh Affirmative Defense

93. Plaintiff is not entitled to any claim for relief sought in Plaintiff's complaint, because any alleged injury or damages suffered by Plaintiff occurred as a result of the conduct of Plaintiff and/or its agents.

## Twenty-Eighth Affirmative Defense

94. There is no likelihood of confusion between Kalaydjian's trademarks and names and Plaintiff's alleged trademark due to the widespread third-party use of tradenames/marks containing the term "Amazon."

WHEREFORE, Kalaydjian prays for judgment in his favor and against Plaintiff and prays that this court:

- 1. Order that Plaintiff recover nothing on its complaint;
- 2. Order that Plaintiff's complaint be dismissed;
- 3. Award Kalaydjian his attorneys' fees and costs incurred; and
- 4. Award Kalaydjian such other relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP

DATED: March 26, 2001

By:

Michael R. Diliberto Attorneys for Defendant

VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND

TAN PRODUCTS

#### DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

Kalaydjian demands that his claims be tried to a jury pursuant to the Seventh Amendment to the United States Constitution, Fed.R.Civ.P. Rule 38(b) and Local Rule 3.4.10.1.

KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP

DATED: March 28, 2001

By:

Michael R. Diliberto Attorneys for Defendant VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND

TAN PRODUCTS

### PROOF OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that I am employed in the county of Los Angeles, State of California. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP, 2049 Century Park East, Suite 1080, Los Angeles, California 90067.

On March 28, 2001, I served a copy of the foregoing document described as:

VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN PRODUCTS' ANSWER TO COMPLAINT; AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

on the interested parties in this action by placing a true copy thereof, enclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed as follows:

John C. Rawls
Sarah Silbert
JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE
555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4600
Los Angeles, CA 90013-1025

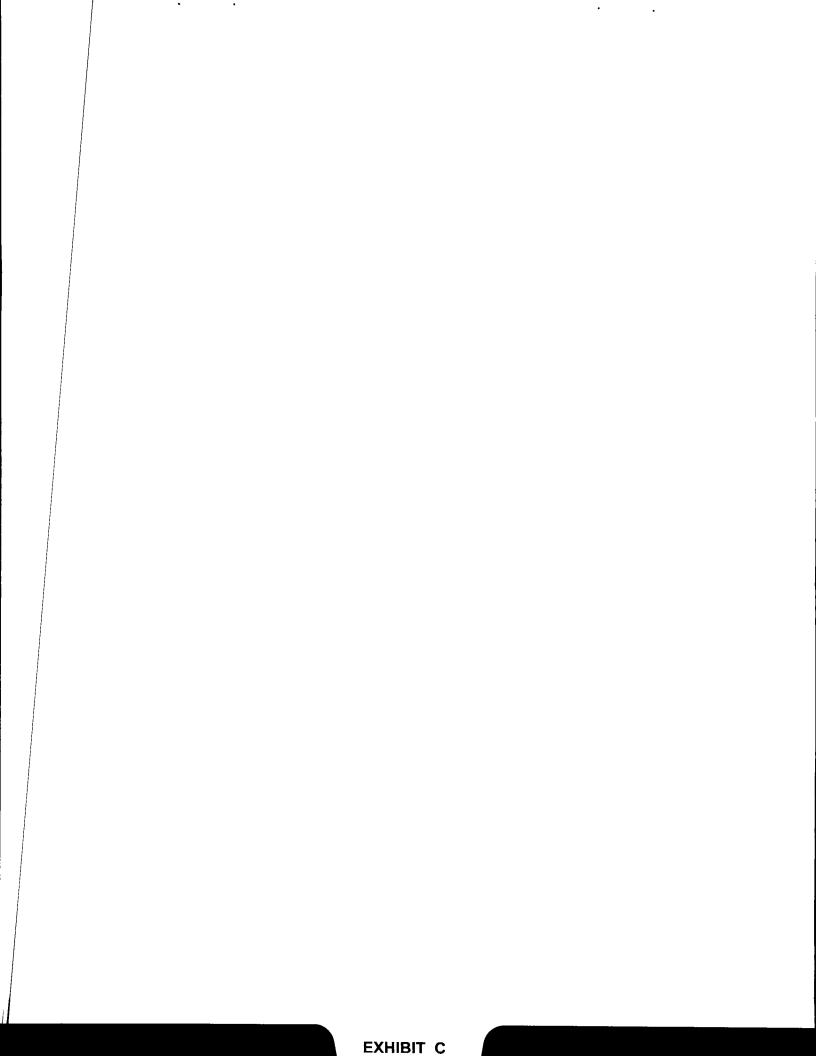
 $\underline{XX}$  (BY MAIL) I caused such envelope with postage thereon fully paid to be placed in the United States mail at Los Angeles, California.

XX (BY MAIL IN THE ORDINARY COURSE OF BUSINESS) I am readily familiar with the business' practice for the collection of and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Post Office Service and the fact that the correspondence would be deposited with the United States Postal Service that same day in the ordinary course of business; on this date, the above-referenced document was placed for deposit at Los Angeles, California and placed for collection and mailing following ordinary business practices.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on March 28, 2001, in Los Angeles, California.

Cheryl Smith



i John C. Rawls (SBN # 106567) Alan H. Fairley (SBN # 181068) 2 JONES, DAY, REAVIS & POGUE 555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4600 FILED 3 Los Angeles, CA 90013-1025 APR 19 2002 Telephone: (213) 489-3939 Facsimile: (213) 243-2539 4 04-19-02 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA BY DEPUTY 5 David A. Zapolsky (WSBA # 22451) AMAZON.COM, INC. 1200 12th Avenue South, Suite 1200 6 Seattle, Washington 98144 Telephone: 7 (206) 266-1000 Priority Facsimile: (206) 266-7010 Send 8 Attorneys for Plaintiff \_ Clsd 9 AMAZON.COM, INC. Enter <u></u>

J\$₹/JS-6 10 Michael R. Diliberto (SB# 139029) \_\_\_ JS-2/JS-3 KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP 11 2049 Century Park East, Suite 1080 Los Angeles, California 90067-3112 12 Telephone: (310) 557-1511 Facsimile: (310) 557-1540 13 14 Attorneys for Defendant VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, 15 d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN PRODUCTS 1.05年 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA 18 NO. CV 01-02041 R (AIJx) AMAZON.COM, INC., a Delaware STIPULATION AND REQUEST FOR comporation, DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE; ORDER THEREON Plaintiff, 21 [Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2)] 22 v. 23 VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, an individual, and AMAZON COSMETICS 24 AND TAN PRODUCTS, an entity of 25 unknown form. Docketeck 26 Defendants.\_1 Copies LNTC Sent JS - 5 / JS - 6 27 28 LA-1126522v1 039323 - 600005

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED by and between Plaintiff Amazon.com, Inc. ("Amazon.com") and Defendant Von Eric Lerner Kalaydjian d/b/a Amazon Cosmetics and Tan Products ("Kalaydjian"), through their designated counsel, and the Court respectfully is requested to order, that Amazon.com's action against Kalaydjian be dismissed with prejudice pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 41(a)(2), each side to bear its or his own fees and costs.

DATED: January \_\_, 2002

JONES DAY REAVIS & POGUE

By: John C. Rawls (SBN 106567) Alan H. Fairley (SBN 181069)

Of Countsel: David Zapolsky, WSBA #22451 Amazon.com, Inc. 1200 12th Avenue South, Suite 1200 Seattle, Washington 98144

Attorneys for Plaintiff AMAZON.COM, INC.

KLEINBERG & LERNER, LLP

Michael R. Diliberto

Attorneys for Defendant VON ERIC LERNER KALAYDJIAN, d/b/a AMAZON COSMETICS AND TAN PRODUCTS

IT IS SO ORDERED.

United States District Court

LA-1126522vI

## PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I am a citizen of the United States and employed in Los Angeles County, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is 555 West Fifth Street, Suite 4600, Los Angeles, California 90013-1025. I am readily familiar with this firm's practice for collection and processing of correspondence for mailing with the United States Postal Service. On April 10, 2002, I placed with this firm at the above address for deposit with the United States Postal Service a true and correct copy of the within document(s):

## STIPULATION AND REQUEST FOR DISMISSAL WITH PREJUDICE; ORDER THEREON

in a sealed envelope, postage fully paid, addressed as follows:

Michael R. Diliberto, Esq. Kleinburg & Lerner, LLP 2049 Century Park East, Suite 1080 Los Angeles CA, 90067

Following ordinary business practices, the envelope was sealed and placed for collection and mailing on this date, and would, in the ordinary course of business, be deposited with the United States Postal Service on this date.

I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of this court at whose direction the service was made.

Executed on April 10, 2002, at Los Angeles, California.

Delforal A. Futrowsky